EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH

1. NOUNS
2. PRONOUNS
3. ADJECTIVES
4. VERBS
5. ADVERBS
6. PREPOSITIONS
7. CONJUNCTIONS
8. INTERJECTIONS

DEFINITIONS

Letters: 5 vowels – 21 consonants of the alphabet.
Vowels: *a, e, i, o, u.*
Consonants: *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.*

Word: A spoken or written part of a language
Ethan, book, girl, boy, cricket, pets, donkeys, child.

Phrase: A group of two or more words which usually do not contain a finite verb and which can act as a noun, verb, adverb, adjective or preposition.
*The girl **with the pearl earring**.*
(prepositional phrase)

Clause: A group of words or phrases containing a finite verb. There are two types of clauses:
Main clause and **Subordinate** clause
*We left **because it was late.***
Main clause: *We left*
Subordinate clause: *because it was late.*
The subordinate clause is an adverbial reason clause

Sentence: A group of words expressing a complete meaning. A sentence can express a **statement**, ask a **question** or issue a **command**. A sentence can also be **exclamatory** – expressing a strong emotion.
Bella went swimming. [statement]
Where did Bella go? [question]
Don't go swimming Bella. [command]
Watch out Bella, it's behind you! [exclamatory]

Paragraph: A sentence or a set of sentences forming a unity of text and meaning.

ARTICLES — DETERMINERS

'The' is a **Definite Article** or Determiner and used before a specific or definite object--person or thing.
the film, the boy, the house, the girls, the eggs.

'The' can be used with all kinds of nouns: countable and uncountable. *The men. The evidence.*

An' and **'a'** are **Indefinite Articles** or Determiners used to refer to any **one** kind of person or thing.
a cat, a hotel, a holiday, an egg, an idea, an expert.

'A' and **'an'** can only be used with singular countable nouns. Note **a** before consonants and **an** before vowels. Use **an** before words with silent **h**
an hour, an heir, an honour, an honest man.

Examples
An eel, the cat, a pen (Singular, countable)
The cows, the eggs (Plural, countable)
The fog, the music (Uncountable noun)
Note *a heroic age, a hypothesis, an heir's ear*

ENGLISH GRAMMAR CARD
Dedicated to Tony Donovan (1930-1999)
Written & Published by Joseph Donovan

©2024
38382-19-37493

1. NOUNS can be the name of a person, place or thing

		Examples
COMMON	General name of a person, place or thing.	*book, dog, boy, house, mother apple, pen, father, cat, fox, girl*
PROPER	Name of a particular person, place or thing and always begins with a capital letter.	*London, Margaret, Ethan, Sheila England, Red Cross, Parliament*
COLLECTIVE	Word used to refer to a group of persons or things.	*team, family, flock, crowd, nest class, army, cluster, choir, pack*
ABSTRACT	Name of things that cannot be touched: such as ideas, feelings, and emotions.	*wisdom, health, joy, height, air, fog knowledge, truth, fear, pain, sense*

GENDER refers to whether a noun is masculine, feminine, common or neuter

Masculine: *boy, man, father, husband*
Feminine: *girl, mother, wife, nun, bride, sister, aunt, nanny*
Common: *pupil, baby, friend, teacher*
Neuter: *tree, house, car, book, computer, flower, mountain*

FORMING THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF NOUNS

Singular *The girl's hat, the horse's shoe, our country's flag, my mother's wig, one's rights, someone else's job.*
Plural *Two girls' hats, horses' shoes, readers' letters, women's rights, children's clothing, men's toys.*
Note *Charles's wife, Burns's poems, Lewis's books, Jones's house, Dickens's novels, **but** Jesus' parables.*
Its *The house lost its roof in the storm. The cat injured its paw. The dog chased its tail.* **No apostrophe!**
Note *It's (it is) all for you. It's (it has) been a pleasure to work with you, Mr Scrooge. It's (it is) show time!*

2. PRONOUNS are used in place of nouns

		Examples
PERSONAL	Used in place of persons or things in a sentence	***I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they***
POSSESSIVE	Used to show possession or ownership of a noun in a sentence	*This bed over here is **mine.** That bed over there is **yours.***
DEMONSTRATIVE	Point out which nouns are meant in a sentence	***That** is the dress my mother likes. I bought **those** [grapes] yesterday.*
INTERROGATIVE	Used for asking questions in a sentence	***Who** ordered all this stationery? **What** did you buy today, darling?*
RELATIVE	Relate to a previous noun and join clauses together in a sentence	*I am the man **who** laughed at him. The dress **that** I bought is so chic.*
REFLEXIVE	Refers to the subject of a sentence	*I cut **myself** shaving today. She blamed **herself** for the loss.*

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Person	Singular	Object	Plural	Object
1st Person	I	me	we	us
2nd Person	you	you	you	you
3rd Person	he/she/it	him/her/it	they	them

3. ADJECTIVES are words used to describe nouns

		Examples
DESCRIPTIVE	Describe people and things	*A **happy** baby, a **blue** dress*
DEMONSTRATIVE	Point out nouns in a sentence	***This** boy, **that** girl, **those** grapes*
DISTRIBUTIVE	Separate nouns in a group	***Every** pupil, **each** child*
INTERROGATIVE	Ask questions about nouns	***Which** pupil? **What** colour?*
NUMERAL	Give a count of nouns	***Six** boys, **three** pupils, **two** pens*
PROPER	Adjectival form of a proper noun	***English** language, **French** wine*
POSSESSIVE	Show ownership of nouns	***My** book, **his** pen, **its** tail, **her** son*
QUANTITATIVE	Describe how much or how many	***Some** boys, a **few** girls, **less** rain*

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Positive (1 only)	Comparative (1 out of 2)	Superlative (more than 2)
old	*older - My sister is older than my dog.*	*oldest [in the family]*
good	*better - My sister is good, but I'm better.*	*best [and my mother is the best]*
comfortable	*more comfortable*	*most comfortable [of the lot]*

6. PREPOSITIONS show a relationship between a noun or a pronoun and the rest of a sentence

Prepositions are said to '**govern'** the nouns or pronouns that follow them.
Examples: *above, against, below, by, between, into, in, near, on, over, under.*

*Jamilah's book is **under** the **table**.*
The preposition ***under*** governs the noun ***table***.

*Ethan pushed **against** the **door** until it opened.*
The preposition ***against*** governs the noun ***door***.

*Janelle threw her toy **into** the **river**.*
The preposition ***into*** governs the noun ***river***.

*Susana lived **above** the expensive flower **shop**.*
The preposition ***above*** governs the noun ***shop***.

0954814703

4. VERBS express an action, state or a condition in a sentence

Finite verb is one that can be used with a subject to make a tense.
*I **walked** to school yesterday. We **watched** the cricket match together.*

Non-finite verb cannot be used with a subject to make a verb tense
***Knitting** is very relaxing.* ***Swimming** keeps you fit.* (**Gerund**)

Infinitive is the **'to'** form of a verb and is a special form of the non-finite verb. *to sing, to dance, to run, to walk, to swim, to write.*

Transitive verb is one that can have an object. The action of the verb is passed on to a person or thing — a direct object.
*The boy **kicked** the **ball.*** *He **broke** the **camera.***
Transitive verbs: *kicked* and *broke* **Objects:** *ball* and *camera*

Intransitive verb does not pass the action of the verb on to a person or thing. *His wife just **looked** and **smiled**. People **laughed**. Jesus **wept.***

Note the verb '**to lay'** is always **transitive**. It means to place or put something somewhere, and, being transitive, it always takes an object.
*My chicken **lays** two eggs every day. I **laid** my cards on the table.*

The verb '**to lie'** is always **intransitive**. It means to be at rest—no action.
*I **lie** down to rest in my hammock after lunch.*
*My beautician **lies** with such sincerity.* (She does not tell the truth!)

Active Voice is when the subject of the verb does the action.
*The children **broke** the door. Ethan **kicked** the ball.*

Passive Voice is when the subject is affected by the action.
*The door **was broken** by the children. The ball **was kicked** by Mark.*

Participles are forms of the verb ending in **–ing** for the present participle and **–ed** for past participle. Participles can be used as adjectives in a sentence. *I am **washing** my dog.* The word ***washing*** is used as a verb.
*My mother bought a new **washing machine.***
The word ***washing*** is used here as a **descriptive adjective**.

Gerunds are also known as **verbal nouns** and, like participles, are formed by adding **–ing** to the verb. Gerunds can then act as subjects or objects.
*I love **walking.** My grandmother enjoys **singing.** I loathe **smoking**.*

Auxiliary Verbs – *can, could, do, may, might, ought, used to.*

Examples:
***Can** I take your dog, Toto, for a walk to the park?*
*Tina **could** sing as well as dance.*
***Do** you know the Eight Parts of Speech, my dear?*
***May** I have the pleasure of dancing with you?*
*I **might** go to the party with Hannah.*
*Michael **ought** to look for another job in the hospital.*
*I **used to** design pencil sharpeners before I became famous.*

5. ADVERBS qualify or modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs

Adverb modifying a verb
*Tony **jumped quickly** over the fence when he saw the bull charging.*
The adverb ***quickly*** modifies the verb ***jumped*.**

Adverb modifying an adjective
*Shanika is a **very clever** girl and strives to excel in all she does.*
The adverb ***very*** modifies the adjective ***clever*.**

Adverb modifying another adverb
*Rachel danced **extremely well**, despite her crab-footed partner.*
The adverb ***extremely*** modifies the adverb ***well*.**

KINDS OF ADVERBS

TIME	*The children departed for Spain **yesterday**.*
PLACE	*They put the anvil **here** for you, darling.*
MANNER	*Simon spoke **cheerfully** about his new school.*
DEGREE	*My teacher, Miss Perkins, was **rather** pleased with me.*
REASON	***Why** did the princesses annoy that spider, Daddy?*
CONDITION	*I will leave, **if** you buy drinks for the Joneses.*
CONCESSION	***Though** Flinty is late, I will continue to wait for him.*
FREQUENCY	*I **always** send flowers to my mother for her birthday.*

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
hard	*harder*	*hardest*
quickly	*more quickly*	*most quickly*
badly	*worse*	*worst*

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Every sentence contains two basic parts: **Subject** and **Predicate.**
The **subject** is the person who performs the action. The subject can also be a thing.
The **predicate** describes the action by the subject, denoted by the effect of the verb.
The boys played football after school.
Subject: *The boys* **Predicate:** *played football after school*

Types of Sentences: 1. Simple 2. Compound 3. Complex

1. Simple Sentences can be a statement, a question, a command or an exclamation.
Statement: *I like that dog.*
Question: *Can you tell me if that dog is trained?*
Command: *Be careful with that dog.*
Exclamation: *Run, he's behind you!*

2. Compound Sentences consist of two or more simple sentences joined together by a co-ordinating conjunction.
*My friend, Janelle, visited me today **and** we went shopping.*

3. Complex Sentences contain one main clause and one or more subordinate clause.
***The boy** who had the accident **went to hospital**.*

Main clause: *The boy went to hospital.* **Subordinate clause:** *who had the accident*

7. CONJUNCTIONS join words, phrases and sentences together

There are two kinds of Conjunctions: **Co-ordinating** and **Subordinating**
Co-ordinating: **and, but, or, for, yet** *My father **and** I went fishing.*
Subordinating: **as, because, if, since** *We left **because** it was too late.*

Present/Past tense of the verbs *to lay* (to place or put down) and *to lie* (to be at rest)

Present tense		Past tense		Present tense		Past tense	
I	lay	I	laid	I	lie	I	lay
you	lay	you	laid	you	lie	you	lay
he	lays	she	laid	he	lies	she	lay
we	lay	we	laid	we	lie	we	lay

8. INTERJECTIONS are words used to express surprise, delight and other emotions

Examples: *Help! Hello! Cheers! Rubbish! Bravo! Well done! Encore! Oh! Goal! Yikes!*

PUNCTUATION

Full Stop (**.**) or period indicates the end of a complete sentence and is also used after abbreviations (***e.g.*** *for example* ***i.e.*** *in other words* ***etc.*** *and so forth).*
I am loath to paint. Flinty McQwerty is such a cad. He arrived at 4 p.m. for lunch.

Colon (**:**) is used to introduce a list, explain a previous clause or introduce a quotation.
You will require the following tools: a spoke shave, a bradawl and a plumb bob.

Semicolon (**;**) is used to join independent parts (clauses) of a sentence. It can also introduce a list of items. Use a comma to separate short clauses. *Dogs run, cats stroll.*
Frieda did not speak; she just glared at Brendan. I love cricket; my sister hates it!

Comma (**,**) is used to separate or enclose parts of a sentence. It can also be used to write a list of items. Note the non-defining clauses enclosed with commas in the sentence below**.**
*My sister**, who loves donkeys,** got married today. Flinty was born, **so he claims**, at sea.*
*Ryan's house is painted red**,** white**,** and blue. My Mum loves snook**,** snuff and snugs.*

Question mark (**?**) is used for all direct questions.
*How much did you pay for that donkey**?** How can you tell a dog's age, Mummy**?***
There is no question mark in reported or indirect questions.
I wonder how much Sean paid for that donkey. I often think what might have been.

Exclamation mark (**!**) can be used to express a strong emotion or a sharp comment.
*Fire**!** Stop**!** Wait**!** Help**!** You idiot**!** Yes! No**!** Look out**!** Yikes**!** Here we go! Jump! Get out!*

Quotation marks (**" "**) or inverted commas indicate words spoken in the text.
"It's not serious," she said, "but he'll never walk again." I sighed, "Do you mind?"
"We all make mistakes," father said, "but you seem to specialise in them!"
"There's a place called 'Stop'," the judge told Flinty, "and you're going there for two years."

Apostrophe (**'**) is used to show possession or ownership of nouns and contracted words.
Jamilah's birthday. Thomas's bicycle. The doctor's surgery. The doctors' surgeries. [plural]
The apostrophe can also indicate an omitted letter in a word, when that word is contracted.
I don't know him. It's [it is] very hot today. Sorry to hear you're leaving. Here's Johnny!

Parentheses ( ) can be used to mark out a comment or explanation from the rest of the text.
*I tried to daydream **(**as you do**),** but my mind kept wandering.*
*My sister's autobiography **(**listed as fiction**),** is a bestseller in the bookshops!*